

#1

$$f(x) = \frac{1}{4}(x+2)^3(x+1)$$

degree = 4    ↑    ↑  
pos. Leading  $\Rightarrow$

zeros: -2, -2, -2, -1

multiplicity 3

↓  
odd  
crosses

↓  
1  
odd  
crosses

Graph on calc. to check

$$f(x) = \frac{1}{10}x^3(x-1)^2$$

degree = 5    ↑  
pos. Leading  $\Rightarrow$  ↓

zeros: 0, 0, 0, 1, 1

multiplicity:

↓  
3

↓  
odd  
crosses

↓  
2

↓  
even  
bounces

Graph on calc. to check

#2  $f(x) = x^3 + 6x^2 + 11x + 12$

Rational zeros  $\pm 1, \pm 2, \pm 3, \pm 4, \pm 6, \pm 12$

Descartes  $f(x) = x^3 + 6x^2 + 11x + 12$  0 pos.

$$f(-x) = (-x)^3 + 6(-x)^2 + 11(-x) + 12$$

$$= -x^3 + 6x^2 - 11x + 12 \quad 3 \text{ or } 1 \text{ neg.}$$

$$\begin{array}{r|rrrr} -4 & 1 & 6 & 11 & 12 \\ & & 4 & -8 & -12 \\ \hline & 1 & 2 & 3 & 0 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{aligned} &x^2 + 2x + 3 \\ &(x+1)(x+2) \end{aligned}$$

zeros:  $-1, -2, -4$   
factored:  $(x+1)(x+2)(x+4)$

Show me a bound

$$\begin{array}{r|rrrr} -6 & 1 & 6 & 11 & 12 \\ & & -6 & 0 & -66 \\ \hline & 1 & 0 & 11 & 54 \\ & \downarrow & \text{neg} & \downarrow & \downarrow \\ & \text{pos} & & \text{pos} & \text{neg.} \end{array}$$

Lower bound

#3

$$f(x) = x^2 - 8x + 15$$

$$(x-3)(x-5)$$

$$\boxed{x\text{-int} = 3, 5}$$

vertex

$$h = -\frac{b}{2a}$$

$$h = \frac{8}{2} = 4 = x\text{-coord.}$$

$$f(4) = (4)^2 - 8(4) + 15$$

$$f(4) = -1 = y\text{-coord}$$

$$\boxed{\text{vertex } (4, -1)}$$

$$f(x) = 3x^2 - 2x + 5$$

x-int

$$\frac{2 \pm \sqrt{4 - 4(3)(5)}}{2(3)}$$

$$\frac{2 \pm \sqrt{-56}}{6}$$

$$\sqrt{-56} = \sqrt{4} \cdot \sqrt{14} \cdot \sqrt{-1}$$

$$2\sqrt{14}i$$

$$\frac{2 \pm 2\sqrt{14}i}{6} = \boxed{\begin{array}{c} x\text{-int} \\ \frac{1}{3} \pm \frac{1}{3}\sqrt{14}i \end{array}}$$

vertex

$$h = -\frac{b}{2a}$$

$$h = \frac{2}{2 \cdot 3} = \frac{1}{3}$$

$$f\left(\frac{1}{3}\right) = 4\frac{2}{3}$$

$$\boxed{\begin{array}{c} \text{vertex} \\ \frac{1}{3}, 4\frac{2}{3} \end{array}}$$

#4

$$f(x) = \frac{x^5 - x^4 - 5x^3 + x^2 + 8x + 4}{x^4 - 2x^3 - 8x^2 + 18x - 9} \Rightarrow \frac{(x-2)^2(x+1)^3}{(x-1)^2(x+3)(x-3)}$$

$$\begin{array}{r|rrrrrr} 2 & 1 & -1 & -5 & 1 & 8 & 4 \\ & & 2 & 2 & -6 & -10 & -4 \\ \hline & 1 & 1 & -3 & -5 & -2 & 0 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r|rrrrr} 2 & 1 & 1 & -3 & -5 & -2 \\ & & 2 & 6 & 6 & 2 \\ \hline & 1 & 3 & 3 & 1 & 0 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r|rrrr} -1 & 1 & 3 & 3 & 1 \\ & & -1 & -2 & -1 \\ \hline & 1 & 2 & 1 & 0 \end{array}$$

$$x^2 + 2x + 1 \rightarrow (x+1)(x+1)$$

$$\begin{array}{r|rrrrr} -3 & 1 & -2 & -8 & 18 & -9 \\ & & -3 & 15 & -21 & 9 \\ \hline & 1 & -5 & 7 & -3 & 0 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r|rrrr} 1 & 1 & -5 & 7 & -3 \\ & & 1 & -4 & 3 \\ \hline & 1 & -4 & 3 & 0 \end{array}$$

$$x^2 - 4x + 3 \rightarrow (x-3)(x-1)$$

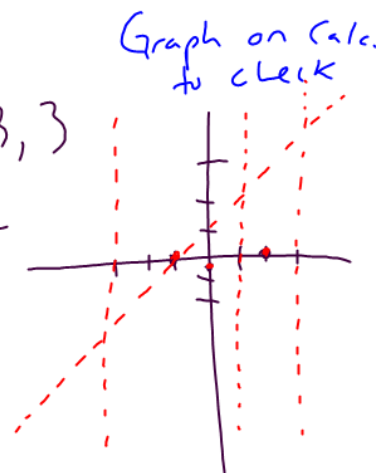
X-int (zeros of  $f_p$ ) = 2, -1

Y-int (put 0 in for  $x$ ) =  $-\frac{4}{9}$

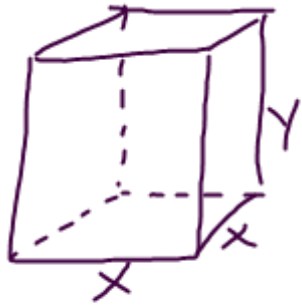
vertical asymptotes (zeros of bottom) = 1, -3, 3

horizontal asymptote (3 rules p. 144) = None

Slant asymptote (divide it) =  $x+1$



#5)  $A = \text{Surface Area}$



$$A = x^2 + x^2 + 4xy$$

$$V = x^2 \cdot y$$

$$10 = x^2 \cdot y$$

$$y = \frac{10}{x^2}$$

$$A = 2x^2 + 4x \left( \frac{10}{x^2} \right)$$

a

$$A = 2x^2 + \frac{40}{x}$$

b

$$f(1) = 2(1)^2 + \frac{40}{1}$$

$$= 42 \text{ ft}^2$$

c Graph it

$$x = 2.15 \text{ ft}$$